Tuesday Morning, April 4, 1848.

THE WHIG AND THE BANK. B-fore we proceed to consider the third proposition stated by us-that is, whether after 1791 he Bank changed from a Federal into a Repub lican measure-we must be allowed to notice the fallacious mode of reasoning adopted by the Whig and its coadjuters, which may have misled them and is only calculated to bewilder and per plex every one. The plan is this: A number of expressions torn from their contexts are extract ed from speeches, letters, &c., and a number of isolated votes unexplained by the attendant circumstances, are culted from journals or else where. These expressions and votes sometimes show traly, but to quently are misunderstood or misrepresented so as to be made to show particular opinions of prominent individuals who use or give them, (say Messr. A, B, C, &c., and D, E, F, &c., belonging to, or who, sometime or other in their lives, have been or become members of the respective parties, Federal and Republican,) in favor of or against a particular measure, or at one time for and another time against it. Having carefully selected the expressions and votes to be employed for the occasion and explained that the individuals who used or gave them were or had been or became Federalists or Republicans, they are strung together in an imposing array, under the still more imposing denomination of PACTS, and the desired conclusion is attained. Is it not perceived that, upon this ingenious plan, you may prove any thing you may desire to prove in this matter? For instance: admit the plan, and nothing is easier than to show, that the Bank, in 1791, was a Republican measure, or that it was a Federal measure, or that it was neither, or that it was both. As thus: Mr. G. and ten other members of Congress, including the celebrated Mr. S, who then were, or afterwards became Republicans, spoke or voted for the Bank; and six other members, who then were, or alterwarbs became Federalists, spoke or voted against it. Why, it was a Republican measure, of course. No!-for Mr H, then, or alterwards, the acknowledged leader of the Federalists, recommended it, and Mr. A. and twenty-seven members, then or afterwards attached to the Federal party, voted or spoke for it, and Mr. J, then or alterwards the acknowledged leader of the Republicans, opposed it, and Mr. M. and thirteen members, then or af terwards attached to the Republican party, voted or spoke against it. Why, then, it must have been a Federal measure. No 1-for, as fourteen Republicans and six Federalists spoke and voted against it, it could be neither a Federal nor a Reput lican measure; but, as twenty seven Federalists and eleven Republicans spoke and voted for

These boasted facis can only prove, what every one knows, that all men, even eminent men, and especially all politicians, particularly ambitious or factious politicians, sometimes differ with their respective parties on particular measures, sometimes abandon their parties altogether and very often change their individual opinions or positions. But they cannot prove that measures change their characters, or that whole parties simultaneously abandon their principles and creeds.

That we may not be suspected of an attempt to ple of it taken from the last article of the Whig on this subject, and to do it full justice and give long, we quote it verbatim. After pronouncing Life of Washing on and Mr. Jefferson's Anasi in entire accordance with them, the Whig pro-

"So much for opinion: but what is the fact, in regard to the constitutionality of the Bank, in its party aspect, even at that time? We know that Elbridge Gerry voted for it; and he was afterwards the Vice President of the U. States, nominated by a Republican Caucus, and elected by the Republican party. It is impossible to classify, politically, all who voted for or against it, when in point of fact, parties had not then been organized. But in the division of parties that after toards took place, and to the formation of which apon we believe indisputable authority, that ilpen of those who voted for the Bank including the celebrated Roger Sherman, anached themselves to the Republican party, while six of those who voted against it were known as Federalists ! So, too, in 1811, when the question arose as to the expediency of re chartering the Bank, while the Federalists generally supported it, and the Republicans generally voted against it, there were conspicuous individual exceptions—William H. Crawford, afterwards the Enquirer's and Virgi nia's favorite candidate for the Presidency, voting for it. It voting for a Bank constituted him a Federalist, what shall we say of those who supported him for the Presidency, in opposition even to the Bank-Killer, General Jackson, himselt?— And it is a remarkable fact, in this connection, that one of the last official Reports transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury under MR JEFFERS N's ADMINISTRATION (Albert Galla tin.) in 1809, strong y recommended the renewal of the charter of the Bank, which was then short ly to expire !! So that here we have in 1809, the Jeffersonian Secretary of the Treasury asking Congress to incorporate a Bank, as in 18:6 we saw it become a prominent measure of Republican policy. And yet, it is stigmatized as a

Federal mensure! "We need not again refer to the events of 1815 and 1816. Then, whatever may have been the case before, the re-chatter of the Bank was as emphatically AN ADMINISTRATION MEASURE-and that one of the purest Republican administrations we have ever had-as, at a later day, the Sub-Treasury, once the object of the Enquirer's vitu-peration, was of Mr. Van Buren's Administra-

"Now, with these facs before us, we cannot be induced to surrender the conclusion to which they inevitably lead, by the mere opinions of any man, even if those opinions justified the inferences that are drawn from them - and least of all, by opin ions culled from the Anas of Mr. Jefferson, which, for the sake of that gentleman's reputa tion, should have been consigned to the flames

Eno -quod erat demonstrandum-the conclu sion is in vitable! But, pray, what is this inevitable conclusion? We are not told, but suppose it must in some way answer the question propounded in the beginning, and therefore it must be that the Bank in 1791 was either not a party measure at all, or, if it was, that it should not be "sligmasixed as a Federal measure," and ought, "even at We must be excused for again noticing in this place what seems to us to be rather singular phraseology to be employed by the Whig. It now eral measure." Before, it spoke of throwing "the responsibilty" of the Bank on the Federal party. Bank of the stigma of Federalism. These ex-Whig editors on this subject. One thing only is Bank and the Federalists as good or bad, triends or foes, it is very unwilling that they should, in any way or at any time, be made associates .-But suppose we have hit correctly the "inevitable conclusion" to which the Whig arrives, how does it get at that conclusion? Is it not in the very way propounded in our first problem above? For it will be admitted that the events referred to with 'the fact" which existed in 1791, and then

leralists, voted against it; therefore, it ought not to be stigmatized as a Fiderel measure," even in were, or afterwards became Republicans, voted for the Bank and these other members, then or afterwards known as Federalisis, voted against it; yet hotay, with unanimous voice, as we have shown, prociaims that it was "a Federal mea sure;" and that he Federal and Republican parties were civided upon it, and that upon principle, differing about it vivaly and radically, and even bitterly and furiousty. Th-se in ividuals, it then belonging to the parties they are classed with, only differed with their respective parties on this particular measure, or did not become attached to those re-pective parties until afterwards or their votes were controlled, as often happens, especially with Republicans, by the known will of their constituents, or by some other temporary circumstance; and thus the whole enigma is solved, and the "truth of history" perfectly reconciled with these imposing "facts." Just so, Mr. Gallatin unquestionably differed with Mr. Jefferson and the Republican party in 1809, and so did Mr Crawford in 1811. And just so, too, it can be shown that, in 1815 and 1816, Mr. Madison and the Republican members of Congress, a majority of whom voted to re-charter the Bank, as well as the Federalists who voted against it, either differed on that occasion and on that measure with their respective parties, or still agreeing with their parties in principle, even as But will those States abandon Mr. Clay entirely? to the Bank, had their votes controlled at the time by peculiar views and circumstances. But the Bank did not change its character as a Governmental- measure; nor did the Federal and turn a universal somerset, abandon their principles and their creeds, and swap sides on this great question. "Credat judaus Appella, non ego." This last proposition really appears to us so inadmissible, if not preposterous, that we feel | Ph ladelphia. inclined to save ourselves the trouble, and our readers the labor of its further discussion, and if relied on by the Whig, to let it make the most of it. But we kn w there are persons who really think, and some who represent, that the two great Parties, Federal and Republican, and which, as Judge Marshall says in their conflicts on this and other measures, have "shaken the United States to their centre," both, we believe honest and patriotic in the main,-that these Parties did actually cut this extraordinary caper in 1815 and 16, and with mutual consent, abandoning their respective principles and creeds, exchanged positions with each other on

ry with candor, must see, that up to this pe. riod, these parties were uniformly divided, and in principle, on this Bank question. We admit that many politicians, and we believe a majority of those in Congress, about 1816, on both sides, changed their vetes on this question; some from an honest change or modification of their opinions on he subject, others from what they conceived to be the pressure of existing cirit, it must have been both Federal and Republican cumstances, and not a few from mere factions considerations. But to say that therefore the measure changed its character is we respectfully submit, utter nonsense; and that the parties themselves exchanged positions in regard to it, is, as we have shown, to state a non sequitur. It was not so. Many of the politicians in their struggles for power, some honestly and permanently, some factiously and temporarily, changed sides, or rather altered their votes. The people and the parties did not change and could not change, but continued their struggles ome changes in their leaders, it is true. though these were few, until the Bank, which was thus recreated, had been again laid prostrate our readers the full benefit of it, though it is rather at the feet of the Republican Party, and for the the statements cited by us from Judge Marshali's ally differed about its erection. We might refer to innumerable proofs of this, if we had time or merely the "oPintons" of those gentlemen and space, and it ught the game worth the candle .-We will only state, in this connection, hat we fie, supposed to be contradictory to, but which is are assured that Mr. Madison never did change his opinion on the constitutionality of the Bank . he concurred with the Republican Party to the last. He, however, thought that the constitutionthat he was bound to yield his individual opinion

that about this period (1816) the Federal party expired-having breathed its last in its death-strug-Judge Mars all says, and no doubt truly, this gles against Mr. Madison's administration and the War of 1812, just before concluded. We believe the Whig itself considers the Federal party dead and buried; but do not recollect that it ever fixed the precise period of this melancholy event. We do not believe that it is dead yet. But if it did expire in 1816, and parties up to that time, as we have shown, had been uniformly divided about the Bank, then this sturdy old Federal party may surely claim for its memory the merit, with posterity, of having honorably sustained the Bank to the last, and that it only surrendered its regard measures and principles are here, -and if Frileral while the party lived, and as long as it lived, they are Federal still, un ess those can be found who can be guilty of the sacrilege of robbing the

1831, are conclusive as to this.

cle, before we saw the Whig of yesterday. From a hasty perusal of the "no ice" it takes of our last "chapter" on the Bank, we find that we might probably have saved ourselves the trouble of touching the last point made by us, as the Whig does not seem to maintain it, or pretend to and we cheerfully acquit the Whig of having done so, or intended to do so. We now teel halt inclined to suppress the article altogether; but as we have taken the notes, "laith we'll print them"

measures;" and tint because "at no time was it supported or opposed exclusively by the Federal ists or by the Republicans." But this may be said of every party measure that ever existed; and if only such measures as divided all he members of a party were to be considered strictly party ty measure in the world. Individual exceptions will always exist, and we doubt if the case can lime above mentioned. It may be inconvenient be tound, in which all of any parties were ever opposed on any question. But this proposition of the Whig, that he Bank was not strictly a party measure at any time, is in conflict with every histhat time," be rather considered as Republican .- | torical account we have ever seen; and we are willing to rest it on that, without another word.

We must be allowed to express our gratificaspeaks of the Bank being "stigmatized as a Fide tions, expressed in our preceding article, and fied the terms in which it has expressed its dissen It would appear that the Whig was anxious, at from the Democratic address on this point. We first, to relieve the Federal party of "the respon- trust it is a harbinger of the good temper and sibility" of the Bank, and now, to relieve the good feeling with which the approaching political struggle will be conducted, and which we pressions are probably the result merely of the | shall, on our parts, endeavor to preserve and enhaste with which we poor editors are often com- courage. We would now out this question pelled to write; but still they seem to evince about names altogether; but as we have gone thus strange confusion in the ideas and feelings of the far, we may give a "chapter" or two, in reply to the articles of the Whig on the Tariff, as we have very clear, that, whether the Whig regards the some desire to explain our views about the proper cognomen of that measure also.

The Republican, while it still avows its opposition to the "veteran political gamblers" of a Taylor will send delegates to that body, "sim- tween the two first and two last of these gentle of 1811, 1815 and 1816 can have nothing to do ply to ratify the selection which has been alread men has been amicably and honorably adjusted. dy made by a sovereign people," of Gen. Taylor of argumentation resolves itself into f r President. It says that, though Taylor shou d this: "Mr. Gerry, atterwards a Republican candi- not be the nominee of the Convention, "he will date, and ten other members of Congress, inclu. still remain the man of the people," and it adds, ding the celebrated Roger Sherman, then or after. "We have hoisted his flag, subject to the deciwards Republicans, voted for the Bank; and six sion of the American people, and by that tribu-

o her members, then or afterwards known as Fe- | nol we fully intend to abide." In other words, | To the Editors of the Enquirer: the Taylorites will take all the chances of the nomination by the Convention, but if they fail 1791. Now although it be admitted that these there, they will stil run Old Zac on his own the Republican may be of the tricks of the sent the county in the next Legislature. is nothing more nor less, than "Heads I win, tails you lose!"

The Times tells the Republican very plainly, that the Whig party will stand no such one sided of Virginia pledge their cordial support to ANY Whig nominee of that Convention." The Times adds, that if the wishes of the Whigs of Virgiginia "be overruled by a majority of their brother Whigs, they have solemnly pledged themselves to respect the will of that majority. In-Virginia.

The Republican will have to haul down the the great Whig army.

By the way, that paper quotes a singu'ar ta N. Carolina (against Mr. Clay) which make his vote 146. just enough to nominate him.-

Again, to make out the number of 146, the Republican assumes that all of the 15 delegates from Virginia will vote for Gen. Taylor. It is known, however, that one will vote for Mr. Republican parties themselves simultaneously Clay. The Republican's calculation therefore, falls short of the object in view, and that paper will have to "open new books" and compile another series of figures, to show even the plau. sibility of Old Zac's receiving the nomination at

The Republican, in reply to the Times, stands up to its anomalous position, It says:

"We have gone as lar as we can. We will not agree to be bound by the decree of a National Convention, when that buty may nominate a man who is not the choice of he people, and who is an enemy to the rights of the South. Whether the which have divided our People and Politicians, sovereignty of the people "means any thing" with the Tim s, or not, we are to able to say. The sovereignty of a Convention would p obably be better understood by our neignbor. But, we say now as we have said from the beginning, that Gen Toular is our chave, suje t to the decision of the people, and that, even it he were not our choice, we will not, in this most critical periodwe will not, in view of that vital question, the Wilmot Proviso-hind ourselves hand and foot, sustain a man who may be the buter enemy of all that is most cheri-hed in the Sou h. Nor can we supp se for a moment that the late State convention this, as well as the other great measures which divided them. If it were so, it was highly derogatory to the character of both. We do not the Whig nominee of he National Convention, believe it. All who will read their hier. believe it. All, who will read their histoblage, not only the will of the people, but all the interests of the South. And here the writer of this would remark, in reply to an allusion of the Times, that though a member of that Convention, he did not vote for that resolution.

It turns out that even the Taylorites in the late Convention did not act unitedly. One organ says, that the whole Convention pledged itself to support any nominee of the National Convention-while another organ assures us that a portion of that Convention did not mean thus to "bind itself hand and foot." We should like to know where is the moral force of such a Convention, if its organs who favor the claims of the same man thus vitally differ as to the true intentions of such a body?

The Republican, it will be seen, stands up still for General Taylor, under all circumstances; and it quotes old Zac's last letter to convince the Times that the averment of this last journal, that "Independency will receive no favor in Virginia," is "but a declaration that General Taylor will receive no favor here." Here, again, the two Southern Taylor organs. When will his friends and supporters inform the country on

The Republican, finally, in maintaining its own "independent" position, twits the Times with the fact that after having so often lectured the Republican upon being "premature," the Times has itself fallen into it "an i has of late so belabored the Anti-Taylorites with a sharp stick, that we have stood back, perfectly speechless, looking in wond-r and delight upon so miraculous a transforma-

The Republican has reviewed severely Mr. Bous' "disorganizing" course-may not Mr. B. now retort upon it as a "disorganizer" in thus about it. His letters to Mr. Ingersoll, written in raising the flag of rebellion against the fundamental action of the Whig State Convention ?-The Taylor men seem to be as much at sea as

The Democratic State Convention in Florida has nominated for Governor General William Bailey, and for Congress Governor William P. Duval. A letter informs us that the Convention spirite as to the success of the admirable nominations. Mr. Cabell's vote for Mr. Winthrop, the Wilmot Proviso Abolitionist, will defeat him, it is said, before the people of Florida. Our correspondent has no doubt of Governor Duvali's

In Thursday's proceedings we inadvertently omitted to state that Mr. Cocke of Powhatan addressed the House in apposition to the motion to chester Bridge Company.

In Saturday's proceedings of House of Delegates, the name of Thomas Smith was incorrectly printed for that of Harrold Smith, to whom the House voted a sword for services rendered

The House of Delegates yesterday despatched all its business, and last evening the Senate was busily engaged in passing bills. It is thought, that the Legislature will be able to adjourn sine

HAMPTON DISTRICT CONVENTION. Messrs. Editors: Two modes of appointing delegates from this district to the Baltimo vention have been suggested in your paper; one of them, that meetings be held in four different sections, for the purpose of selecting each a dele gan; the other, that there be a Convention of the whole district at Hampton on the tenth of May. The question is yet open, and it is proper tha

we should have some definitive understanding re-

spe ting it. The suggestion in favor of sectional meetings seems to have been made with the view, in a great measure, of accommodating the Eastern Shore, it being so widely s paraied from the rest of the district. The subject has, however, been canvassed among us here, and it is considered advisable to hold a District Convention at the place and to us, but we are willing to subject ourselves to this, for the gratification of moting our brethren in the district. I have been requested to make mucrats of this county will meet at their Court House on Wednesday the 5th of April, for the purpose of appointing a delegation to a Convention to be held at Hampton on the tenth of May. I am also authorized, in behalf of the Democrats of Northampton, to say that they will hold a meeting for the same purpose, at the next April court

of that county. It is hoped that there will be concert throughout the district.

Accomack, March 29. We would respectfully suggest that the gentlemen from the District now in the city unite in the opinion that, to avoid confusion and to protrict, the place (Hampton) and the time (10th May,) recommended above, be agreed upon by general consent. It is probable that the majority of the counties will fix upon that time and place and it appears reasonable that such an expression of opinion should have weight .- [Enquirer.

A CARD.

The undersigned, acting as mutual friends of Messrs, W. M. Burwell, J. K. Irving, B. M. De Witt and J. M. Daniel, (and whose mediation has been entirely voluntary,) have the satisfaction to announce, that the unpleasant difference be

JAMES LYONS, P. H. AYLETT, GEO. C. RAWLINGS, EUSTACE CONWAY, JAS. F. STROTHER, LEWIS E. HARVIE, WM. F. RITCHIE.

AMELIA COUNTY.

Messrs. Editors: In accordance with previous notice, the Democrats held a meeting on Thursday, 23d of March, (Amelia county court,) for Republican members of Congress, or who then hook, as an independent candidate! Skittish as the purpose of nominating a candidate to repremeeting was organized by the appointment of "veteran political gamblers, 'it has shown itself Fabius Lawson Chairman, and Thos. A. Creato be no bad hand at political bloff. The shaw Secretary. From the immense crowd, both game it would play is of the strongest kind. It of Democrats and Whigs, present, great difficulty was anticipated in taking the votes in behalf of the various nominees. With the view of avoiding contusion and thus to facilitate the nomination, Col. J. T. Bostom moved that a select committee be appointed, for the purpose of reporting to the meeting the names of two individuals bargain— hat the late Whig Convention "of whom they might consider most available, and which the Editors of he Republican were memb 73, the meeting to select as a candidate one of the declared with not one dissenting voice, the Whigs individuals reported by the committee. This motion was strenuously opposed by the chairman and by Mr. Giles, and voted down by the meeting. The chairman, Mr. Lawson, thought no one received a majority of the whole, the lowe-t nominee should be dropped, and so on until a nominee r-ceived a majority of all the voies.—
Mr. Giles approved the mode of voing suggested dependency will receive no sort of favor in by Mr. Lawson, with this difference; that the friend of a nominee should have the privilege of re-nominating him, if he should think proper.— Mr. Thomas E. Bottom thought that a n "independent flag," or come under the ban of ton could not be fairly made in a house crowded with Whigs and Democrats, and persons who had no votes, and moved that the nomination be made out of doors, by the friends of each nominee ble to show that Gen. Taylor will te nominated forming separate lines. This motion was unaby the Convention. It gives him Kentucky and nimously adopted; and, after various evolutions and countermarches, the lines were formed and the votes accurately taken. The following was

For Lewis E. Harvie, 29; Peter F. Boisseaux, 1; Col. Thos. W. Webster, 8; Jas. P. Cocke, 4. So Mr. Boisseaux was nominated by a majority of 22 over Mr. Harvie, and by a majority of 10 over all. It is proper to remark, however, that many of the triends of Col. Webster and of Mr. Cocke voted for Mr. Boisseaux, when it was follow his example, and rally to a man around the standard of our candidate, and thus triumphfor men. We most earnestly appeal to every Democrat to sustain Mr. Boisseaux, and the result will be a glorious triumph on the 4 h Thursday in April. The Whigs are in high spirits, from the fact that there are twenty-one new Whig votes made in one deed, who, being the peculiar friends of the Whig candidate, will certainly be at the polls. Democrais of Republican Amelia! be ye also, each and every one of you, at the polls, and all will be vell. WEST CREEK. and all will be well.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY. At a meeting of the Republican party of the City of Williamsburg, held at the Court House on the night of he 28 h of March, 1848 on motion William S. Peachy, Esq, was called to the Chair, and John H. Barlow appointed Secretary The Chairman saving explained that the object of the meeting was to make preparations for a District Convenion, by which delegates were to be appointed to the National Convention, to be held in Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating a President of the United States, the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously

1st Resolved. That it be recommended by this meeting, that the District Convention to be assemt 1 d for the 10th Electoral District, to appoint deleg tes to the Baltimore Convention, be held in the city of Williamsburg on the 5th day of May next

2d. Resolver, That Lemuel J. Bowden, Robert H. Armstead, John H. Barlow, Thomas Jones, John M. King, Parks Slater, William Waller, Peter T. Powell, Stephen O. Wright, James Gray, and William S. Peachy, be appointed our deegates to said District Convention. On motion of John M. King, it was turther resolved, that this meeting recommend Captain Ro. H. Armistead to the District as a suitable candidate for the Legislature, and we pledge ourseives to use all honorable means to secure his

Resolved, That these proceedings be transnitted to the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, and the Norfolk Argus, for publication-and then meeting adjourned.
W.M. S. PEACHY, Chairman.

John H. Barlow, Secretary.

To the Editors of the Enquirer. Gentlemen: Be pleased to call the attention of the District to our proceedings, and state the folowing as our reasons for selecting the time and place that we have for holding the Convention Williamsburg is near the centre of the district and more accessible and convenient to all its paris than any other place. The Superior Court of James City and Williamsburg will assemble in Williamsburg on the 5th of May, on which day gentlemen will be in attendance in the court from Elizabeth City, York, Gloucester and New Kent, and other parts of the district. We, theremost desirable that could have been fixed on: but we submit the question entirely to the pleasure of our friends in the other portions of the district

HANOVER COUNTY. At the April musier, at Old Church, Hanover R. G Smith was called to the Chair and Capt B. W. Talley appointed Secretary, when, after an address by G. W. Bassett, the following pre amble and resolutions were unanimously adopted Confident that the divine right of sovereignty exists only in the people, and rejoicing in the enjoyment of civil liberty, under republican insti tutions, we, a portion of the people of Hanover here assembled, deem the occasion fit to express our high gratification at the recent events in France resulting in the establishment of a Republic .-We deem it meet and right at all times unitedly to speak forth the joy of our hearts at every new and triumphant evidence of the capacity of the people for sell government and the demonstration of their power in the subversion of all unboly of

In the true spirit of sympathy we went for suf tering Ireland, and liberally extended our benevolence to her starving millions; in the same spirit cordial congratulations upon the regenerating in fluence of her republicanism, trusting that its permanence may equal its manifest universality and the end of time alone mark its extinction. Re-olved, That we duly appreciate the pro-

forts at the supremacy of the few at the expense

priety of the recognition of he new born Repub lie of France by the Minister of the United States, and the sympathy evinced by the resident Resolved. That we hall, as an omen of the

lawning day of Universal Republicanism, the ready action of the Minister of Englan , accord ing with our own, and cannot withhold the just measure of our praise at such concord. Resolved, That the good order prevalent in the midst of, or immediately upon the beels of such exciting scenes, calls forth our highest admiration, and is, we believe and hope, a presage of permanency and decision insuring the happies

Resolved. That we contemplate in this great event not only the highest benefit to mankind at large, but especially to ourselves, freeing us from all fear of foreign interference in all time to come, expling our station in the catalogue of nations, and giving us a support and communion

Reselved, That we can never forget the "aid and comtori" afforded us by France in our own great struggle for the privilege of sell govern-ment; and, should she require more than the expression of our congratulations, we doubt not the citizens of the United States will pay their debt

with in crest. Resolved, Thatthe proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and torwarded to the Richmond papers, with a request that they be published

R G. SMITH, Chairman. B. W. TALLEY, Secretary. NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

At a public meeting composed of a portion of the Democrats from all parts of the county of dam or wing into the Kanawha river was pass-Northumberland, held pursuant to notice, at the Court House on Friday, the 24th day of March,

On the motion of Col. Edwin Nelms, Dr. Gus tavus B. Campbell was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. R. Stith, appointed Secretary. Colonel Nelms in a few forcible remarks explained the object of the meeting to be the selection of a Democratic candidate to represent the county of Northumberland in the next General Assembly The county has always been democratic, and he believed she was so still; and as such, the prerepresent her in the present Legislature. There had been but two strictly party questions, he believed, before the Legislature this session .-The case of the Harrison contested election, and the election of Councillor. In the one, Mr. and November Quarterly terms of the County Basye gave not the vote of his county, for he voted not at all; in the other, he reversed the vo e of his county, in voting for a Whig Councillor. No one, he thought, would question the right of | States was passed; Northumberland to a fair representation in the Legislature of Virginia. She was not now represented, and he hoped that this meeting would now, in a proper spirit, select some man who was a decided Democrat-a man of firm ness and ability, and one for whom the entire Democratic party, throughout the county, could vote with the confident assurance that wishes would be truly represented in the next General Assembly.

Mr John D. Betts, nominated Mr. Robert consultation, Mr. B. withdrew his nomination, county, was passed;
and on motion, the chair appointed a committee

A bill to authorize the town of Petersburg to consisting of three gentlemen from each parish, make sale of its beads for certain purposes was to wit: For Wiccomico parish, Cyrus Harding, passed;

John H. Coles, and Peter Moore. For Lower | St. Stephens parish, Col. Edwin Nelms, Oscar Blackwell, and Frederick Downing For Upper St. Stephens parish, Capt. D. Cox, Dr. William H. Harding and Mr. William B. Davenport: to take the matter into consideration and to report to the meeting the name of a democrat "good and true' who would be acceptable to the party in all parts of the county. The committee, after having retired a few moments, returned and reported the name of Mr. Robert Henderson, as the unanimous choice of the committee. The vote upon the report of the committee was then taken, and it was confirmed by a unanimous voice. On motion, the Chair then appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. John D. Betts, William Middleton and Dr. Presly Nelms, to into m Mr. Henderson of his nomination, and to request his acceptance. The committee in a short time, conducted Mr. Henderson into the meeting, who returned his thanks to the meeting f rtheir confidence in him-said he would take the field with all the energy and ability he possessed, but at the same time, begged leave to remind the party, that alone he could do but

little. The battle must rest with them, and he called upon them, as they valued their time-honored principles, to put forth their energies to a man, and not only be at the polls themselves, but to see that their neighbors were there also. On motion of Mr. F. Blackwell, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Richmond Enquirer for publi-

GUSTAVUS B. CAMPBELL, Pres't. JOHN R. STITH, Sec'y.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA. SATURDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1848. SENATE.

The bill allowing Sheriffs to act as Escheators n certain cases was passed; also, the bill authorizing the transfer of arms to the Principal of Rappahannock Academy; also, the bill concerning the 142d Regiment of Virginia Militia; also, iscovered that Mr. Buisseaux had the majority. the bill concerning the Berryville Academy; al-We do hope that the triends of Mr. Harvie will so, the bill incorporating the Wheeling Athense- amongst the various companies and works, ac um; also, the bill for taking the sense of the citizens of Middlesex upon the removal of the seat antly prove that they battle for principles, and not of justice. The bill concerning Wm. Browning was laid on the table. The bill increasing the salary of the Clerk of the Penitentiary was rejected. The bill for the better organization of the Scotty Catharine Brown from her husband was ing a separate election in Hampshire; also, the bill increasing the number of Directors in the Edwards a certain sum; al-o, the bill for improving Carter's Run; also, the bill concerning the Alexandria Canal Company; also, the bill con-

> The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a comthe table.

The bill incorporating the Fredericksburg and Blue Ridge Railroad Company was advocated by Mr. TRIBLE, and opposed by Mr. AM-dollars. Yes, sir, the bonds of this provided BLER, and passed; also, the bill concerning the Piedmont Mining Company; also, the bill incorporating Piney Point Mining and Manufacturing Company; also, the bill incorporating the Fredericksburg Manufacturing Company; also, the bill concerning the formation of new counties; also, the bill incorporating the Enterprise Mining and Manufacturing Company; also, the bill concerning the Shockoe from and Nail Manufacturing ompany; also, the bill incorporating the James River Manufacturing Company; also, the bil concerning Oysiers and Terapins; also, the bill concerning the sale of land for the benefit of West Union Academy.

The bill divorcing Susan Palmore from her husband was laid on the table.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill concerning Piety Donman was passld; also, the bill concerning the Militia of High-The bill concerning the Officers of the Public Guard was laid on the table for the balance of the session.

The bill authorizing a separate election at the house of Richmond Dugger, in Mecklenburg, was passed; also, the bill directing certain State publications to be turnished the University and William and Mary College; also, the bill incor-Bridge across the Potomac, in Loudoun; also, the bill concerning the heirs of George Picken, deceased; also, the bill incorporating the Manchester Bridge Company, with various amendments; also, the bill incorporating the Mount Jackson Manufacturing Company.

The bill concerning the Public Armory was

On motion of Mr. SLOAN,

The Senate adjourned. MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1848.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. A bill to authorize the Exchange Bank to esablish a branch of said Bank at Abingdon, was

A bill incorporating the town of Moundsville, in Marshall county, was passed; A bill authorizing the Howardsville and Rockfish Turnpike Company to contract for the use of he bridge across Rockfish river was passed; A bill changing the compensation of the chief

lerk in the Treasurer's office was passed A bill incorporating the New Creek Mining A bill authorizing the Chesterfield Railroad

Company to transfer their road to the Richmond and Danville Railroad, was passed. A bill concerning land sold for non-payment of axes was rejected; A bill authorizing the employment of a princi-

oal superintendent on the Southwestern road was laid on the table. A message was received from the Senate stating that they insisted upon their amendment to the bill amending the act concerning oysters and ter-

rapins, &c., to which the House of Delegates disagreed. On Mr. CAMM'S motion the Senate was re quested to appoint a committee of Conference to act with a committee on the part of the Hou e of Delegates, relative to the disagree

ment of the two Houses upon the amendments of the Senate to the bill entitled an ac, amending the act entitled an act concerning Oysters and Terrapins, and the penalties in regard to them, passed March 22d, 1847. Mr. CAMM, subsequently from the committee of Conference, made a report that the Senate

recede from their amendment; which report was Mr. CAM M was sent to inform the Senate of the action of the House.

On motion of Mr. SYME, leave was given to bring in a bill, to amend the act imposing taxes for the support of the government. On motion of Mr. TUNSTALL, leave was given to bring in a bill to authorize the Chester-

field Railroad Company to dispose of their road in wh le or in part, The bills were accordingly brought in and passed. On motion of Mr. STEWART,-Resolved

That leave be given to bring in a bill to make an addition to the pay of the Pages of he H use of Delegates from the commencement of this Session. A bill to amend an act entitled, an act to in

corporate the New Market and Sperryville Turnpike Company, passed March 6, 1848, was A bill to amend the charter of the Louisa Railroad Company was passed;
A bill to authorize the use of the jail of Wash-

ington county, by the Mayor of Abingdon, was A bill concerning the lands of Henry C Moore, in Randolph county, was passed; A bill authorizing John Newgan to extend a

A bill to amend the act entitled, an act to inerporate the town of Bowling Green, in Caroline county, was passed; A bill changing the names of Martha Ann Mc Lemore, and Cherry Tyos McLemore, to those of Martha Ann Harris, and Cherry Tyos Har-

ris, was passed:

A bull changing the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Clarke county was passed; A bill to authorize the sale of a tract of land in Page county, devised by John Gatewood, Sr., in rust for the benefit of his son, John Gatewood, Jr., and his children, and the investment of the proceeds in the purchase of land in Missouri was

passed;
A bil to change the time of holding the June Court of Ohio county was passed; A bill to provide for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United

A bill to authorize a separate pell to be taken upon the ques ion of the repeal of the charter of the Northumberland Academy was passed A bill to incorporate the White Hall Mining

Company was passed;
A bill to incorporate the trustees of the Chrisiausburg Female Academy, in Monigomery county, was passed; A bill to incorporate the Petersburg Fire and

Life Association was passed; A bill to authorize a separate election at Tenant's School house, in Indian Creek, in Ty-Henderson, as one peculiarly fit to be the can-didate of the Democratic party, but after some at the house of James L. Turner, in Kanawha

A bill to appropriate a certain sum of money paid out of the revenue of the Commonwealth, or the benefit of the officers and soldiers of the arising from taxes, bank dividends, &c., and is es-Virginia regiment of volunteers in Mexico was

A bill concerning pilotage, &c., was laid on the table.

The House, on motion of Mr. FLOYD, disensed with the recess to-day. The House agreed that when they adjourn tolay, they adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow. A report of a select committee in relation to painting done on the Capitol by John M. Seely

Mr. STEWART reported a bill increasing the pay of the pages of the House, and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. LANIER, The House adjourned.

SUBSTANCE OF THE REMARKS OF MR. DANIEL OF PRINCE GEORGE,

n the Virginia Senate, on the 18th of February, 1848, in opposition to the further prosecution of the Internal Improvement policy, and in support of his motion to amend the "Bill to pro-vice for the completion of the Hardy and Winchester Turnpike Road," by adding thereto the two following sections: Be it further enacted, That the Board of Pub-

c works be, and they are hereby instructed to borrow no more money for Internal Improvement purposes, by viriue of any act of the General Assembly, than with the surplus in the Trea-sury on the 20 h September last, together with the revenue of the Commonwealth for the present fiscal year, after deducting therefrom the usual expenses of the Government, the direct appropriations out of the Treasury, and the other existing liabilities, will be sufficient to pay the interes thereon: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit the Board of Public Works from borrowing money to meet any appropriation made before this ses sion of the Legislature, in which individuals or corporations have acquired vested rights.

2. Be it further enacted, That in order to pre vent any misconstruction of the foregoing section, the Board of Public Works shall make a pro rata division of such amount as may be borrowed, or be in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated cording to the amounts called for by the respec tive acts establishing them.

Mr Daniel said: The amendment, Mr. Speak er, which has just been read, and which was laid on the table on Saturday last when I offered it, in order to be printed, and to give time to the militia was laid upon the table, not to be taken | Senate to consider it in all its bearings is a proup again during the session. The bill divorcing position, resulting not only from my convictions of a duty I owe to a generous and confiding passed; also, the bill changing the place of hold- constituency, whom I have the honor to re present upon this floor; but it is one which, it my opinion, considerations of State policy sug-New Shenandoah Company; also, the bill re- gest and demand, to prevent a recurrence of that leasing to Magnus T. Snodgrass, of Berkeley, a sad and disastrous state of things from which we certain fine; also, the bill paying to Capt O. E. nave so lately emerged, and which is still fresh in the minds of the community. Who, sir, does no recollect the scenes of the session of 1842-31 -Who, sir, has forgotten the gloomy account o erning the appointment of a Superintendent of our financial concerns depicted by the Jackson River Turnpike; also, the bill con-cerning the Alexandria and Harper's Ferry Rail-rer to that session? Who does not remember the almost unparalleled condition of our fiscal affairs and the finarcial gloom which hung over our of nunication from Col. Hamframck. Laid on Common wealth at that time? Public, private and commercial credit seemed to be sinking in one common vortex. Our State bonds were haw

> Commonwealth were selling at 25 per cent, below their par value, and only a few were found wi ling to take them, even at that depreciated price Was not that a condition of things revolting and humiliating to the pride of every Virginian? Nor was this all-we were intented to the Banks \$360,000; and for what? For money borrowed to pay the principal of our State debi?-No, sir, but absolutely to pay the interest. And Mr Speaker, it needs no Argus eyes or prophetic vision to see, that such, and by far much worse condition of things, will soon arrive, unless tha wild and ruinous spirit of Internal Improvement

which reigned so triumphantly during the lassession, and is doing so again the present one be checked in its career. It is for this reason that I have offered the proposed amendment to the bill-an amendmen which will not affect the bill under consideration any more than it will all others of a similar cha racter, and therefore its peculiar patrons canno complain. I strike not at this bill particularly

but, in justice to my own opinions of a wise Stat policy, and in behalt of a constituency who have honored me with the representation of their in terests upon this floor, and whose interests it i my duty to protect. I wage war, no, as I said before, against this bill particularly, but against niary aid from the State. I aim to arrest, if pos sible, that spirit of Internal Improvement which has been gotten up, and which, if not soon ar rested, he most casual observer can see, will g on until it reaches a debt of probably fifty mil

ous Internal Improvement bil's now under consideration, in this and the other co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, and what, I ask, will be the consequence? The amount of our State bonds which will be thrown into market in the present and the next few years, will be so great, and the demand so inconsiderable, that a great depreciaion in their value must inevitably take I ask it Senators are prepared to witness this state of things. Where, I desire to know, do gendemen expect to find capitalists to lend the large amounts which may and will be called for, and to take our State bonds therefor ? Do they look England or any other European countries ?-If so, I refer them to the report of that excellen officer, (2nd Auditor,) who says, "it is not likely even were it desirable, that any disposition o our stock could be advantageously made in tha country." This, I am glad to learn, and I regre that any portion of our State debt is held beyond he Atlantic. But, sir, such is the fact. that of our outstanding debt, there is held \$2,140,659 In Great Britain,

\$2,196,059 All the remainder of our outstanding debt, expring \$452,177, (which is held chiefly in Ma ryland and the District of Columbia,) is held within our own State. And what, sir, is the probability that we can negotiate in our own State which may and will be called for, under acts of the last and present sessions.

Let me quote, sir, more fully from the Second Auditor's report on this subject. He says: "Very unimportant changes have taken place luring the last seven years in the amount held in England. In our own State, however, in the ame period, there has been an increase of about

\$1,400,000, affording a strong indication that i has become a favorite mode of investment. he present condition of affairs in England, it is not likely, even were it desirable that any disposition of our stock could be advantageously made in that country. Our sister States, Maryland excepted, have never manifested a disposition to own any of it. It follows, therefore, that our great reliance for a demand for the which are to be made, must be confined to citizens of our own State, as well those personal interested in her Internal Improvements, and therefore called upon to aid them according to investments. We are told, it is true, in the extract which

have just read, that investments in State stock or State bonds have become a favorite mode of inrestment. But we are likewise told, that in a period of seven years, there has been an increase nvestments in State bonds, by the citizens of our own State, of only \$1,400,000. Now, sir, if there has been only an increase of \$1,400,000 in seven years, how long, I ask, will it take to get loans or the enormous issues of State stock required by acis already passed, (some last session and some his) and others pending before the Legislature. -Why, sir, the amounts already called for, and those which will be called for between this time and the 1st January, 1850, (less than two years.) for one improvement alone (James River and Kanawha Canal.) will be almost as much as the increase has been in seven years-that work alone having had appropriated to it by loan from the State, by an act of last session, \$1,236,000 of certificates of State stock. All of this, except what has already been, will be put in market by this comto the company. Look again, sir, to the Richmond and Danville Railroad. The State's subscription to that improvement is 900,000 dollars, of the last session, the State's additional subscription to the Louisa Railroad, is 150,000 dollars .-I might go on, Mr. Speaker, and add amount af ter amount, but it would be both tedious and unnecessary. Now, sir, when to these various sums, (by previous acts,) you add the probable enor nous amounts of the present session, is it not sues of State bonds, and unless there be a corres-ponding demand for them, a greal depreciation in heir value will inevitably ensue? But, sir, suppose, for argument sake, that the

demand should be as great as the supply, and that capitalists should seek investments in our State bonds, where, I ask, are the funds to come from o pay the interest, all of which, I believe, is required by law to be paid semi-annually ? Will genilemen gravely sav that the increase

of revenue from the Internal Improvement Fund will meet the additional interest? Surely not, when they are told in the report of the 2nd Audifor that there will be a deficiency in that fund for the present current year of nearly \$200,000. The interest on our Internal Improvement debt and other charges on the

revenue of the fund for Internal Im-provement, being Receipts from same fund,

timated by the 1st Auditor as one of the disturse. ments of that fund; and, sir, so far from this deficiency in the Internal Improvement fund dimini-hing, it must and will increase, until it reaches such an amount that the Legislature will be compelled to resort to increase of taxation. There was no other mode that he, Mr. D., knew of, by which the fairn and credit of the Sia e could be sustained. And although, Mr. D said, the present rate of taxation will produce revenue enough to meet the ordinary expenses of Government, and also pay this deficiency in the Inernal Improvement fund, to which he had alluded, yet, if the Legislature does not pause in its career, the interest on the amounts which will have to be borrowed will so increase the deficiency, that not only will an increase of taxation become necessary, but that increase will have to be very considerable-perhaps, Mr. D. thought, 50 per cent, beyond the present rates. He hoped, therefore, that Internal Improvement gentlemen would beware how they produced a necessi y for increased taxation. Ever since he had been a member of the Legislature, he had manifested his opposition to a policy, the inevitable consequen-

es of which will be, if persisted in, to impose one-

rons and oppressive burdens upon the people.

But I desire, Mr. Speaker, to examine more

minutely into the condition of our annual income

and disbursements, and to show that the proba-ble balance in the Treasury on the 1st Octoher next, of \$147,905, agreeably to the report of Auditor, will not only be exhausted, but there will be an actual deficiency, instead of a surplus, and consequently, that if the amendment should be adopted, the Board of Public Works cannot borrow any money for Internal Improvement purposes, other than for those which have been already commenced, and in which individuals of corporations having paid their proportion of subscription, have acquired vested rights. Nor would I exempt even those few, for I am opposed to all, were it not by refusing to do so, it would be tantamount to repudiation, and would bring dishoner upon the Old Commonwealth, Mor over, it would be annulling contracts, (which we are forbidden to do, by the Constitution,) and would be a violation of the good faith of the State, But, sir, adopt the amendment, and all of that numerous class of appropriation bills, passed chiefly last winter and this, will be consigned to destruction, and will exist no where but upon our statute book-there they will stand, though mere nullities then, as monuments of the reckless spirit of the folly and extravagance of the Legislature that enacted them. But, sir, reject the amendment, and pass the various bills under conside, ration in both Houses, and you will not only erect other monuments of the prodigality of the Internal Improvement party, but you will inscribe records of their existence, which the taxpayers will annually read when their tax tickers

are presented to them But, Mr. Speaker, I am digressing from what! proposed to show, which was to prove that there would be no surplus in the treasury at the end of the present fiscal year. Before doing so, how-ever, I desire to present in a brief and summary manner, the condition of our present debt, liabilities and resources: Delt of the Commonwealth :

Amount of Internal Improvement \$5,997,318 deb Amount of debt for subscription to 450.107 Banks, \$6 447 425 Amount of onistanding debt. Amount held by State agents, 1,432,876 57,880,301 Total. Liabilities of the Commonwealth Debt of James River and Kanawha Company, guaranteed by the State, Debt of the Chesapeake and Ohio \$1,400,000

Canal Company, guaranteed under act of 1847, 300,000 Debt of the Valley Turnpike Company, guaranteed under act of 1845. 20,874 Loans which may be called for. under existing laws, to complete State subscriptions and appro-

priations to Internal Improve-2 377,704 Total of State liabilities, Do, of State debt,

Amount of State's debt and liabili

ties, Here we have an expose of the nd liabilities of the Commonwealth, to which, if there be added the amount in bills reported by the committee of Roads and Internal Navigation t will augment the amount to about 18,000,000 passed this session, is already 5956,000, and 1 fear, from the indications manifested, that this sum will be greatly increased. Let us now exa-

ev will justify this augmentation of our State debt: Amount of productive funds and 26 644.041 Funds unproductive, but available

Stocks in improvements not completed and unproductive, 3,352,415 Stocks in improvements completed but unproductive, and other unproductive tunds, about 5-12ths of which may become productive

or available, according to report

of Second Auditor, \$11,039,422 Here, sir, we have an estimate of the resour-ces of the State, amounting nominally to \$11, 039,422, but only 56,644,041 of which yield any revenue at all. The amount of income derivable from that sum will be, for the present fiscal year, ending on the 30th September next, \$387. 496, from which, if you deduct the amount of dividends on Bank stock and the bonus on Bank di-vidends, the balance will be found to be very inconsiderable; in other words, the income from our internal Improvement investments alone is very inconsiderable; certainly so, when we take into consideration the great outlay for that purthe Internal Improvement advocates on this floor Common wealth for the present fiscal year, in order

Treasury, on the 1st October next, as reported by the Auditor, will have been exhausted, and that so far from there being a surplus, there will be a deficiency. By reference to Doc. No. 3, it will be seen that the Balance in the Treasury, 30th September, 1847, was Estimate of receipts into the Treasury, the present fiscal year, ending 30th September, 1848:

In account of the Commonwealth per report of Auditor of Public Accounts, being chiefly from taxation and Bank dividends, Doc. No. 2, page 28, On account of the Fund of Internal Improvement and Literary

October, 1848, General estimate of disbursements \$1,325,358 on account of the Commonwealth Fund of Internal Improvement, and Literary Fund,

Probable balance in the Treasury, 1st October, 1849, \$147.905 Now, sir, according to the reports of the Au-ditor, we will have in the Treasury on the 1st October next, a balance of about \$148,000 -This, I have no doubt, approximates very nearly in advance can be made. But, do gentlemen for-get that there will be other charges upon the Treasury, which are not included in the estimates cause the necessity for them, or at least some of them, has been created since the reports of thos officers were made to the Legislatu;e? These additional charges amount, according to a state ment which I have made, to \$228,000 being about \$80,000 more than the surplus reported and, consequently, creating a deficiency in the Treasury to that amount. Mr. D. said, he hoped he had proved that there would be no surplus if the Treasury, but, on the contrary, a deficiency pany, the act requiring the certificates to be paid to the company. Look again, sir, to the Richborrow any more money for Internal Improvement purposes. By contending that there will every dollar of which has to be borrowed, and the State's bonds issued for it. Again, sir, by an act the last session the State's additional ternal Improvement prove a little too much for their own purposes-for, it there should be that balance, what imaginable objection can be rased to the amendment which I offer? But, it may be said, that the interest on the amount, which may be called for, by acts passed at the last and present sessions, will greatly exceed, perhaps be three-fold as much as this probable balance contended for. It so, it fornishes the strongest of all arguments why this amendment should be adopted, because, it you reject it, you indirectly but evidently say, that we will borrow more morey

than we have the means of paying the interest of Gentlemen in endeavoring to extricate themselves from one difficulty, fall into another. Take ei her view of it, and there is no solid objection to the adoption of the amendment. Mr. D. proceeded to argue against any turther prosecution of Internal Improvements by the State, and in favor of the adoption of the amendment offered by him-He concluded, by saying, that he would not per-mit his mind to entertain for one moment at hought that Virginia would ever exhibit the ha miliating spectacle of some of her sister States the demon of repudiation would never, he trused and believed, find tavor in this Commonwealth but he implored gentlemen not to disregard be Provement, being 259,230 admonition of the past, but, on the contrary, 259,230 warning therefrom and avoid even the possibility of a belief hat Virginia will ever be tossed on prock on which the faith and credit of some of his sister States has been wrecked.

\$457,133 | admonition of the past, but, on th